of the Same; A Roman School of ancient Times; The Relation of the Classical Teacher to the Community; Non-Essentials in teaching First Year Latin; Should Latin be taught in the Seventh and Eighth Grades?; Saving Greek in College; A Comparison of the Dido of Vergil and the Medea of Apollonius Rhodius; Teachers' Courses in the Classics as they are (1) at the University of California, (2) at Columbia University, (3) at the University of Pittsburgh, (4) as they should be in the light of educational theory.

Special lectures have been of such general interest as to attract many outside the teaching fold, persons interested in classical literature. Here belong the lectures by Dr. Knapp, and some mentioned under Greek subjects, beside the following: Dr. Paul Shorey's lecture on Nature Faking in Antiquity; The Practical Value of Classical Research, by Dr. B. L. Ullman, of the University of Pittsburgh; What is there in it for me? by Superintendent Andrews, of New York City; Printers and Publishers in Ancient Rome, by Dr. Evan T. Sage, of the University of Pittsburgh; Europe Ancient and Modern in the Throes of War, by Dr. R. B. English, of Washington and Jefferson College; Reminiscences of a Latin Professor, by Dr. J. C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania; Linguistics in Literature and Classical Studies, by Dr. George P. Bristol, of Cornell University; The Life of a Roman Woman, by Dr. W. B. McDaniel, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Within the past year the printed programme has been expanded to include information about all local events which are of interest to classical students.

Permit me to say in closing that it is the realization of a pleasant dream that The Classical Association of the Atlantic States is with us to-night, in the celebration of our tenth birthday. I trust that after these happy experiences every member of The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity will become enrolled with The Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Here's to both Associations. Long may they live and grow in fruitful coöperation.

N. ANNA PETTY.

LUX LIBERTATIS[1]

En, libertatis filii,
reges et regna concidunt;
tyrannus odit et timet,
lux libertatis emicat.

Supplex et instans patria
"Quousque tandem perferam
minas et vim, quaeso, hostium?
ad arma", clamat, "surgite!"

E vallibus, de montibus,
ex agris, campis omnibus
auditur vox iurantium:
"Venimus, sancta patria".

Libertas, o regina, mox
fac splendeat ius gentium;
solvas servorum vincula,
tyranni nomen perduis!

En, libertatis filii,
reges et regna concidunt!
Ubique gentes clamitant:
"Lux libertatis emicet!"

Look up, ye sons of liberty,
Proud empires totter to their fall;
The lowering tyrant shrinks aghast
That freedom's beacon shines for all.

Our country stands with hands outstretched:
"How long", she cries, "must I endure
The outrage of a ruthless foe?
Who will by arms my peace assure?"

From forest glen, from mountain steep,
From field and heath, from far and near
Is heard the pledge of loyalty:
"Fear not; we come, O country dear".

Fair freedom, 'neath they queenly sway
Be human rights not long delayed;
Strike off the fetters of the serf,
The despot hurl to nether shade!

Look up, ye sons of liberty,
Proud empires totter to their fall!
The shout united rends the sky:
"Let freedom's beacon shine for all!"

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. H. C. NUTTING.

[1]The verse is iambic dimeter. In the last line of stanza four, *perduis* is archaic for *perdas*. The stanzas may be sung to the tune, Missionary Chant, to be found in Church hymnals.

THE SOURCE OF A TACITEAN EPIGRAM

It has long been recognized that not all the pithy sayings in Tacitus are of Tacitean authorship. E. Norden has pointed out that the well known expression in Historiae 1.81, cum timeret Otho, timebatur, is to be found in Plutarch, Otho 3, and earlier in Cicero, De Republica 2.45, in a fuller form (see E. Norden, Die Antike Kunstprosa, 1.341, and Nachträge, 16; Schanz, in Müller's Handbuch 2.2, page 319).

To Cicero's works may be traced the source of another, perhaps even more famous, epigram of Tacitus, in Historiae 1.2, et quibus deerat inimicus, per amicos oppressi. A turn of phrase very similar to this was used by Servius Sulpicius Rufus: see Cicero, Ad Fam. 4.12.2 et cui inimici propter dignitatem pepercerant, inventus est amicus qui ei mortem offerret. The similarity of the two statements is evident. Not only is there the same antithesis, but there is the same order of clauses—the relative preceding the main clause. The effective condensation of the passage in Tacitus is worthy of notice.

It would perhaps be overbold to claim that Tacitus found the expression in Sulpicius's letter (though that is quite possible), or to claim that Sulpicius was the first to use it. It is, however, quite clear that the epigram is not original with Tacitus, but was current at least 150 years earlier.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. G. A. HARRER.

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 9.105–106 I called attention to the work of the Publicity Committee of the Wisconsin Latin Teachers' Association. Since that time the Committee has published a pamphlet of ten pages, entitled Is High School Latin a Valuable Basis for Work in the University? The pamphlet contains answers to this question from men representing sixteen departments of the University of Wisconsin. The departments speaking in favor of Latin include English, History, Ancient and Modern, Philosophy, Pharmacy, Political Economy, Journalism, Zoology, Mathematics, Law, and Chemistry.

Copies of the pamphlet may be had from the Chairman of the Committee, Leta M. Wilson, Madison High School, Madison, Wisconsin, at a nominal charge of three cents per copy.

C. K.